COMMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS ON WILHELM'S TELEGRAM.

Anti-Strike Bill Is Buried and the Emperor's Meddling Will Not Resurrect the Measure.

SOCIALISTS MUCH PLEASED

BECAUSE IT GIVES THEM AMMUNI-TION FOR THEIR FIGHT.

Work of the Peace Conference, Especially the Arbitration Proposal, Discussed by Editors,

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 15 .- Emperor William's telegram to Dr. Hinzpeter, the former tutor of his Majesty, furnishes the press with welcome relief from the midsummer dullness. His Majesty's assertion of his unshaken determination to continue, in spite of all resistance, in the way he considers right, is generally interpreted as referring to the anti-strike bill, but it is not believed the Emperor's words will help the measure, which all agree is buried beyond hope of resurrection. The telegram has not been well received outside of the Conservative press. It is generally considered another of his Majesty's unfortunate meddlings with party politics. The Pan-Germanic Deutsche Zeitung regrets the telegram, while sympathizing with its object, and asks why the responsfole ministers do not take such work off the Emperor's shoulders. It also questions whether the personal utterances of his Majesty tend to promote the interests of the bill and denies that these utterances promote the welfare of the monarchy. The Conservative Post regards the telegram as a symptom of the imperial government being determined not to leave the path the late Prince Bismarck followed in dealing with labor and social questions. The National Zeitung calls the telegram a purely personal and private utterance. The Tageblatt attempts to emphasize this view by printing and affects to regard it as of no political importance and as sent from the imperial yacht without the presence of a responsible min-

The Socialist press at once seized upon the telegram as excellent agitation material for the Social Democracy. The Vorwaerts regards it as the Emperor's answer to the Reichstag's vote on the anti-strike bill, adding: "The Emperor has not been convinced by the sentiments of the people and is following aims to which the people are passionately opposed and which even the Ministry unwillingly indorses." The Vorwaerts also interprets the incident as showing the | culty in accounting for such rains which struggle against the bill has only begun, and says his Majesty's words have "produced waves in the stream of constitutional life which will not soon disappear."

Now that a plan for arbitration has been adopted at The Hague and the articles regulating warfare on land have been published, the press is devoting much attention to the work of the peace conference. Notwithstanding the tone of skepticism with which the conference is generally treated, the opinion is freely expressed that the results will be considerable and permanent. It is admitted the exaggerated hopes indulged in by some that the conference would do something to make war wellnigh impossible in the future have not been fulfilled, but it is pointed out the conference is not therefore a failure by any means. The Cologne Gazette says: "Although the conference does not offer a guarantee against wars, it has erected a barrier which in many cases may prove effective."

The Pan-Germanic Deutsche Zeitung, referring to the arbitration plan, is exceedingly uncomfortable over the thought that Germany may be "caught in this trap," and says it thinks the permanent bureau will "become the arena for English intrigue."

In treating the question some of the papers point out that the United States and Great Britain have not shown in practice as much zeal for arbitration as they have displayed at The Hague. The refusal of the United States to arbitrate the case with Spain and Great Britain's refusal to so settle the Transvaal difficulty are mentioned by the Kreuz Zeitung and National Zeitung as inconsistent with their position at The

The papers also comment on the United States' refusal to arbitrate the Hazleton, Pa., affair, as requested by Austria, as being inconsistent with the attitude of the American delegates. Otherwise the work of the American representatives is referred to in complimentary terms.

Great Britain's role at The Hague is commented on with much less approval. The refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet causes bitter remarks on the subject of what the papers style "England's uncivilized methods of warfare.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung calls attention to the continuous increase of exports from the United States, while the imports are continually decilning and confesses that the United States is growing more and more independent of foreign countries. It says: In the iron industry already the United States is strong enough to beat England and Ger-

many. The Agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung prints an article, claiming the asserted suriority of American agricultural methods s an error, adding that the only advantage the American has over the German farmer is in the abundance of virgin soil

and lower taxation. The publication of President McKinley's letter at the dinner given in New York to the German insurance commissioners has along the Brazos river consider this the been received here with great satisfaction. The fact is especially emphasized by the Tageblatt that the President's words are all the more valuable as they were spontaneous, where an omission could not have been remarked.

The announcement that Russia is about to order fields guns in the United States is received with doubt here. The Neuesten Nachrichten, owned by several large manufacturers, claims to know from an unobsectionable source that the report is utterly intrue, asserts that it is the product of American imagination and love of advertisement, and adds: "The Russian artillery staff is too serious and well-informed to go for guns to a land that in this branch of

manufacture has not yet thrown aside its The Empress of Germany arrived at Berchtesgaden on Wednesday, where she will spend some weeks with her children. She traveled incognito as Countess Von OTTAWA. Ont., July 15.—Herbert W. Ravensberg. Her Majesty was received at Ives, formerly president of the Privy Coun-Berchtesgaden by two hundred children in

Since the death of his father Prince Herbert Bismarck has been doing much to make himself unpopular. Hamburger exersionists to the Saxon forest complain that many of the favorite paths are now dden to the public and that the only walk whence a view of the castle and room n which Prince Bismarck died could be had has been closed. The ladies of Hamburg raised 1,000 marks for a wreath of silver oak leaves for the Bismarck mausoleum, out when they took it to Friedrichsruhe Prince Herbert refused to accept it, explainng that no wreaths were to be laid on his ather's grave. He offered, however, to take it for the Bismarck Museum at Schoenisen. This the ladies declined and have ided to hang the wreath in the City Hall

were closed a week ago, when the rush of mountains began on an enormous scale. The number of extra trains for the Alps was unprecedented. From July 8 to July 10 100,-000 persons left Berlin.

Hamburg the other day on their way to Silesia, where they will be sold to the bell foundries to be cast into church bells.

The officials for the Caroline and other islands have already been selected. They will sail from Genoa July 25 by the North German Lloyd line via Singapore, whence they will go to the Bismarck archipelago, where they will raise Melanesians as troops for use in the Carolines.

The number of women studying in th universities is steadily increasing. At ter prominent Prussian universities during the ast winter six months they numbered 414, against 308 during the previous six months. Three years ago only 105 women students were at these universities.

The casting of the Bismarck monument, which is to be unveiled in front of the Reichstag in 1901, is nearly finished. The figure is twenty-six feet high. Herr Begas will receive 500,000 marks as the artist of this monument. . . .

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American companies have undertaken to China for the construction of roads in the Hinemoa, were drowned on June 4. German possessions. They will have to put on an extra steamer.

Elberfeld and Barmen are to be consolidated into a city containing 800,000 souls. Richard Bartholdt, congressman from Missouri, will attend the international par-Aug. 2. Forty-eight members of the Reichs- The Doree, Capt. William Andrews,

tag and Prussian Chamber will attend, The exports, as reported from the fourteen United States consulates and the Berlin consul general to the United States for the fiscal year were \$48,725,718, against \$42,-306,334 for the previous year.

CAUSED A LOSS OF BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY LIVES,

And Destroyed Property Valued at \$10,000,000-A Remarkable Phenomenon Noted by Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Weather Bureau to-day issued a special bulletin or the recent flood in the Brazos-river district Texas. The bulletin is accompanied by a map and tables showing phenomenal rainfalls. Prof. H. A. Hazen, in an introductory article, after citing the heaviest of the rainthe telegram under the head of court news falls, says it is a remarkable fact that no serious disturbance of the atmosphere is indicated in the twice daily weather maps during the storm period. In conclusion, he

"In seeking for an explanation of such a ized, we are forced to acknowledge a dearth mospheric strata which can produce such a downpour. The onward advance of a high northerly direction, which, impinging upon those from the south or southeast, caused some of the rain. Also the topog raphy must have had some effect. It must be said that, after allowing for all the cond'tions, we have still a most serious diffibout which almost nothing is known.

The following report has been prepared by I. M. Cline, local forecast official and section director, in charge of the Texas sec-

"The flood in the valley of the Brazos river, commencing June 29, in central Texas, and passing out into the Gulf of Mexico, between the 12th and 15th of July, 1899, has been, in all respects, the most destrucmost productive in Texas, has ever experlenced. The Brazos river, with its deep | many are leaving. channel, has the capacity for carrying off a great amount of water and, as a result, destructive floods on this river are very rare. According to calculations published in special bulletin of the Texas section by the climate and crop service, the Brazos river discharges into the Gulf of Mexico on an average, annually, during the months of April, May and June, 6,447,403,576 cubic yards of water. In this instance it has been required to carry off more than this amount of water in fifteen days.

"Phenomenally heavy rains fell on June and 29 over the drainage basin of the Brazos river in the central portion of the State, and these were followed by heavy hails for four or five days in succession On June 29 all the tributaries of the Brazos river from McLennan county south to Brazos county were higher than they had ever been before. This water, with that of succeeding rains, caused a flood in the Brazos which inundated all lowlands to a depth ranging from two to twelve feet. In places it is said that the river was more than twelve miles wide. The flood moved southward very slowly, and it was fourteen days from the time the crest of the flood was noted in central Texas until it passed out

into the Gulf of Mexico. "The damage to crops was very great The crops in the immediate river bottoms from McLennan county south are a total The land bordering on the Brazos river is the most productive in the State. There was a large acreage in cotton, corn, sugar cane and other crops. The following are the counties which have suffered the greatest damage: McLennan, Falls, Robertson, Milam, Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Washington, Valler, Austin, Fort Bend and Brazoria. There has been a small acreage inundated in some other counties, but no great damage has resulted outside of these. Cotton planters have suffered most. The loss of corn has been great, and besides the crop now growing there was a large amount of last year's crop yet in the bins which has been spoiled. Sugar cane plantations in the Brazos bottoms have suffered much. In some places half the crop has been destroyed. The minor crops are also of considerable importance in some of these counties, and the loss of these represents a large sum. Farming implements, stock and many of the small tenement houses in the bottoms have been washed away. Houses left standing are in many instances not in a fit condition for use. The total losses, judging from press reports and other available information, will aggregate nearly \$10,000,-000. The number of people who are left without means of sustenance is very large. The towns which have suffered most are Calvert, Brookshire, Richmond, Sandy Point, Columbia and Brazoria. It now appears that the total number of casualties

as a result of the flood will fall somewhere between forty and fifty. "Action has already been taken by some farmers to plant other crops where cotton and corn have been destroyed. Some cotton will be planted, but to what extent cannot be even approximated. Efforts are being hade to get the farmers in the flood district to plant a variety of crops. It is desired to make the district self-sustaining as soon best course to pursue.

Obituary. NEW YORK, July 15 .- Major J. L. Fowler, Tenth United States Cavalry, died on July 1, on board the Munson line steamer Ella, from Baracoa and other Cuban ports. Death was caused by gastritis. The body was brought into port. Major Fowler was fifty-two years old, and had been ill for some time previous to his departure from owned in La Crosse, Wis. The loss is about Gibara. His son resides in Denver, Col. SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.-James W. Quinby, aged sixty years, of Scranton, Paone of the most noted men of the turf and a prominent pool seller for many years, was found dead in bed at a hotel to-day. Last night he complained of not being very well. YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 15 .- Judge L. W. King, a prominent lawyer and Republican politician well known throughout Ohio, died at 4:30 this morning, after an illness of several months. He was forty-five years old. cil. died to-day from the effects of a paralytic stroke received several days ago while en route from the Pacific coast. BERLIN, July 15 .- Jeanette Schwerin, the most prominent representative of the wom-

en's rights movement in Germany, is dead. BOSTON, July 15 .- Chief Justice Walbridge A. Field, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died to-night. Woman Probably Murdered. RICHVIEW, Ill., July 15.—The charred body of Mrs. C. Myers, a wealthy widow

preliminary examination. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst Honored.

living near Irvington, was found yesterday

in the ruins of her barn. A negro who was

working for her was caught and given a

by Governor Budd for the short term and teachers and parents to the seaside and Governor Gage withdrew her appointment from the state Senate together with others. Subsequently he appointed her for the long term, vice J. West Martin, term expired but withdrew the commission, as Mrs. Hearst was absent from the State at the Fifty bronze cannons from Cuba arrived at | time. Mrs. Hearst has returned to Cali-

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

Overloaded Steamer Oahu Sunk and All the Crew Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 15 .- Advices received by the steamer Aorangi, just arrived from Australia and Hawaii, state that the Union Steamship Company's interisland liner, Oachu, foundered at sea while on a voyage from Grey Mouth to Dunedin, and the crew of twenty-six was lost. The disaster was due to overloading the vessel.

The R. W. Logan, an American missionary vessel, was wrecked at Mort Lock island, one of the Caroline group. Her crew and passengers were picked up by the British schooner Queen of Isles. The same vessel also rescued fourteen persons on the verge of starvation at St. Augustine, an island of Ellice group. Chiel Othicer Brown and three seamen, of

The Little Doree Spoken. ANTWERP, July 15 .- The Dutch steamer Bremerhaven, Captain Ninnes, from New York, June 29, which arrived here yesterday, reports that she spoke the boat Doree July 1 in latitude 40 north, longitude 63 west, and

· Collided with an Iceberg. ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 15 .- The Furness line steamer Manchester Port, Captain Williams, from Montreal, July 8, for Manchester, with cattle and grain, has put in here with her bows severed, having been in collision with an iceberg in the Straits of Belisle. The vessel's forepart is badly damaged and she had a narrow escape from foundering.

The Doree, Capt. William Andrews, sailed from Atlantic City June 18 to cross the At-

lantic. Her first stop is to be at the Azores.

Movements of Steamers. SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—Arrived: Friedrich der Grosse, from New York, for

and Georgic, from New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived: St. Paul, from Southampton; Umbria, from Liver-

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

Conditions at Santiago De Cuba-Twenty-Eight Deaths to Date.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The official pubication of the Marine Hospital Service, issued to-day, contains a summary of the yellow fever situation in Santiago de Cuba up to July 10, prepared by Assistant Surgeon Parker, who is on the ground. He says that up to that date there had been 148 cases, with 28 deaths. Dr. Parker also very remarkable phenomenon, and so local- reviews the history of the epidemic. The first case discovered appears to have been in a saloon. Soon three other cases develpressure from the north caused winds from oped in the same saloon. Referring to the infection has increased almost daily. The first cases were removed from the guardhouse and bandroom in the barracks; other cases followed these from the same locality; are analogous to so-called cloudbursts, then cases were traced to the barracks occupied by the various companies, new foci appeared in the town, four cases being removed from a San Basillo house, two doors below this office; several cases have also been taken from the hospital. The military hospital is one of the greatest sources of danger, several cases, among them a hospital steward, being traced to that institution." Dr. Parker says the nonimmunes at Santiago are becoming very restless and

> Steamer Concepcion Raised. HAVANA, July 15.- The steamer Purissi-Concepcion, sunk by the United States auxiliary cruiser Hist at Manzanillo, has been raised and will be put in condition to resume running on the south coast between Santlago and Batabano. Her owners claim that it will cost \$100,000 before she will be able

to carry passengers. SMALLPOX PESTHOLE

All Churches and Sunday Schools Closed at Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 15 .- All of the churches and Sunday schools will be closed to-morrow and no sort of religious services or other public gatherings will be held in the State capital for ten days. This step was ordered by the city health officers to prevent the spread of smallpox, from which about forty patients are suffering and have been removed to the county pesthouse. There are thousands of sore arms, as a result of wholesale vaccination, which has been made compulsory. There have been no deaths, but for the past week several new cases developed each day, all, however, in mild form. Dr. J. N. McCormick, secretary of the State Board of Health, is here, prosecuting a case testing compulsory vaccination law, which a few people are resisting. Dr. McCormick has announced that if local authorities refuse to submit to restrictions of state and city health officers he will establish a quarantine next week.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Conspiracy Against the Government of Salvador Discovered.

NEW YORK, July 15 .- Ernesto Schernikow, vice consul of the republic of Salvador, to-day received the following telegram

from San Salvador: "This government, after notifying the consular corps and commerce established in this country, has been compelled to declare martial law to-day in the department of the capital only, while the origin of a conspirarcy-frustrated a few days ago-is being investigated. Order, however, has not been disturbed and business has continued

without interruption. The telegram was signed by "Juan J. Carras, minister of foreign affairs." Mr. Schernikow said he supposed the conspiracy spoken of was an attempted revolution-the 'outs" trying to get in.

Losses by Fire.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 15 .- Between \$50, 000 and \$75,000 damage was done by fire today at Wagoner, I. T. The fire started in Rourke's bakery and burned about twenty buildings. The heaviest losses: Schaefer Packing Company, \$15,000; Scrimber packing plant, \$10,000; Fain's drug store, \$12,000; O. Prendergass, grocery, \$6,000. NEW ORLEANS, July 15 .- One of the yards of the New Orleans Cypress Company, containing nearly 4,000,000 feet of cypress,

\$120,000, with \$75,000 insurance. Bomb Throwing in Seoul. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 15 .- Advices from Korea, by the steamer Athenian, state that in Seoul a bomb exploded in the house

was burned to-night. The mill is principally

formerly occupied by Prince Pak, two Ko-reans being killed. Other bombs were thrown elsewhere. No clew to the perpetrators of the outrage has been found The cause of the outrage is not known but it is pointed out as a curious coincidence that ministers in whose houses bombs have been thrown have the reputation of being pro-Japanese. British Naval Demonstration.

ST. JOHNS, July 15.-British warships are gathering for a naval demonstration here next week. The cruisers Columbine and Comus are already here, the Alert and the Buzzard are due from the French shore on Monday and the admiral, Bedford, with five ships, will arrive to-morrow, making nine war vessels in all. The colonial government has summoned here Inspector O'Reilly, in charge of the anti-French balt service, for a conference with the admiral

Denial from W. K. Vanderbilt. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.-William K anderbilt to-day wired the Milwaukee Journal saying there is absolutely no truth in the report that the New York Central SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15.—Governor which he controls, and its allied companies are planning to obtain control of other lines of railroad in order to make a through line versity. Mrs. Hearst was appointed regent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

ENTIRE BROOKLYN RAPID-TRANSIT SYSTEM TO BE TIED UP.

Decision Reached by Knights of Labor at 2 o'Clock This Morning to Quit Work at 5 a. m.

PREPARATIONS

EXTRA MEN ON DUTY AND RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT.

Strike to Involve Both Trolley and Elevated Lines-Statement from President Rossiter.

NEW YORK, July 15 .- It is believed noth-

ing short of a marvel will prevent a tie-up of the Brooklyn trolley roads to-morrow The strike is scheduled to begin at 5 o'clock in the morning, and all Brooklyn borough went to bed to-night expecting to-morrow to stay at home or walk. A number of conferences were held throughout Brooklyn tonight by the police authorities, by the officials of the rapid transit company and by the officials representing the union organization and the local assemblies themselves. General Master Workman Parsons and District Master Workman Pines, of the Knights of Labor, waited until long after midnight for the returns from the local assemblies which had met for the purpose of deciding on action relative to striking in the morning. At 1 o'clock six assemblies had been heard from and practically decided upon a strike. It was stated the assembly representing the Nassau line voted LIVERPOOL, July 15 .- Arrived: Etruria | to strike 240 to 47. It was said also the Wood Ridge assembly ordered its delegates to vote with the majority. The intention is for the executive committee of twenty-one to meet after all the reports of the seven assemblies have been received and decide on action which naturally will be as the assemblies have voted. President of the Police Board York, Chief of Police Devery and Deputy Superintendent of Police Mc-Kellar, of the borough of Brooklyn, and Clayton, of Queens, held a long conference to-night at headquarters in Brooklyn, the result of which is that four hundred men have been ordered to be ready to be called out in case of a strike. Orders were issued to the reserves in the borough of Manhattan early in the evening to be in readiness, of facts bearing on the condition of the at- that of an American civilian, who was ill but shortly before midnight so certain was it that the strike would take place that a thousand policemen were ordered over to spread of the disease he says: "The foci of | Brooklyn. At midnight there were boatloads of policemen making their way across the East river and special cars were sent

across the bridge with other squads. NEW YORK, July 16, 2:10 a. m.-It has just been announced that a tie-up of the entire Brooklyn rapid transit system, trolley and elevated road, will occur at 5 o'clock this morning. General Master Workman Parsons, after a meeting of the executive committee, stated, with the acquiescence of District Master Workman Pines, that the entire executive committee of twenty-one members, representing fifteen local assemblies, had voted to strike. Conservative figures placed the number of men who will go out at 4,250.

President Rossiter's Statement. NEW YORK, July 15 .- A committee of sixteen employes representing employes of the various lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Company, including the Nassau system, called on President Rossiter to-day. President Rossiter later issued a statement, which relates the fact of the committee's visit to his office and of its presentation to him of a list of demands which he was asked to concede at once. Mr. Rossiter says he replied that he had not had an opportunity to look over the paper, but taking it up, he went over it paragraph by paragraph with them, asserting that in every instance the men already had what they demanded and in some instances more. Mr. Rossiter's statement con-

cludes as follows: "I am sorry to say that the attitude of the committee impressed me as being the attitude of men looking for a grievance. When individuals of the committee desired to address me at length as I was glad to have them, the leaders attempted to deter them, and the efforts of the leaders seemed to be to produce trouble. This attitude, however, will make no difference in the feeling or attitude of the company. We have the true interest of our employes closely at heart and we will willingly allow no condition to ganization of labor, the competitive system exist which will give rise to a reasonable a failure, trusts, profit-sharing and co-opcomplaint. We are willing and desirous of nearing genuine complaints, and our men generally think so, as indicated by | ting forth of the philosophy of life and esthe loyalty of the great majority who have been with us for four years and more. I do not believe the committee which called on | He takes strong grounds against partisan me this morning represented anything more than a small body of malcontents, who are influenced, not by their own considerations, nor by their fellow-employes, but by outsiders, who have selfish motives in promoting

Eight-Hour Work Day Demanded. CHICAGO, July 15 .-- Five hundred members of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America will on Monday present a demand to their employers for an eight-hour working day and a minimum wage scale of 30 cents an hour. If they fail to receive this a strike will be ordered. The active members of the brotherhood will be reinforced in their strike by 1,100 helpers, making a total of 1,600 men to walk out if a strike is ordered. Five of the largest firms in Chicago employing mem-bers of the brotherhood have signed the demand of the men presented during the last

Strike of Mill Firemen.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 15.-The strike of mill firemen for higher wages was inaugurated to-day, the night men throwing down their shovels at the end of their shift. and giving notice that they would not return to-night. There are forty cotton corporations in this city, but the American print works, the iron works and the jaconet mills are not involved in to-day's action. It is understood that concessions have been made to the men at the places named.

HAVANA, July 15 .- The journeymen bakers have struck at Sagua la Grande They demand \$30 to \$40 a month. They now receive \$20 to \$25. The owners of bakerles are shipping bread to supply their customers from near-by cities.

Strike of Bakers.

ALL WANT OUR LOCOMOTIVES Finland the Latest Country to Place an Order for Railway Engines.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15 .- The Baldwin locomotive works have received an order for thirteen consolidation engines from the state railways of Finland. These locomotives are to be ready for delivery by Jan. 1, 1900. The steamship Puritan is taking on forty engines for the Chinese & Eastern Railway and thirty-one more are to be built and ready for shipment by the beginning of next year. The ten locomotives for the French state railway, the first American engines ever exported to France, are being loaded on the steamship Panama, which leaves for Bordeaux in a few days. The second lot of ten engines for the Midand Railway, of England, will leave New York in a few days on the steamship Creig Earn and twenty more will be shipped about July 24 on the steamship Uplands for the Moscow, Kieve & Voronej Railway.

Pague's Body Buried. BUCYRUS, O., July 15.—The body of tion will in a large measure solve the prob-Lieut. Samuel Pague, who committed sui- lem of arctic travel. As for the sustenance

cide in Chicago a few days since, arrived at his old home in this county last night. There were only a few persons at the station to meet the body, and it was at once taken to the cemetery and buried. Seventeen years ago, when he went to West Point, he was looked upon as one of the brightest

boys in Crawford county.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS FIGHT Conflict Between Soldiers at Canea

and a Row at Aubagne.

CANEA, Island of Crete, July 15 .- An affray occurred here last evening between French and Italian soldiers, in which four of the combatants were injured. One Frenchman and one Italian are in a dying condition as a result of the wounds received during the fighting. Other serious affrays

took place. PARIS, July 15 .-- A conflict between Frenchmen and Italians took place at Aubagne, a town ten miles east of Marseilles, Thursday. During the fighting a Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian and the latter subsequently was killed by an infuriated mob. Yesterday at the close of an Italian open air concert a young Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian. Gendarmes were summoned from Marseilles to assist in subduing the Italian population of the

PINGREE PLAN SHELVED

TOM L. JOHNSON SATISFIED THE GOVERNOR IS BEATEN.

Security Franchise Cannot Be Passed Over the Mayor's Veto-Fares to Be Restored to 5 Cents.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.-It was conseded on all sides this afternoon that the Pingree-Johnson plan for the purchase of the street railways is defeated. There is now no possibility of mustering enough votes of aldermen to pass the desired ordinance over the mayor's veto. Several of the aldermen who voted for the security franchise have now decided that the risk of egates to the state convention and nomi- of June, 1899. Receipts will be given for failure to pay for the roads out of 3-cent fare receipts is too great to incur with reasonable safety. Another attempt in the same direction will doubtless be made at some future time. Tom L. Johnson left for New York this afternoon. Before leaving he handed the following letter to Governor

"Dear Sir-We are satisfied it is not feasible to consummate, under existing conditions, the plan of transferring the streetrailway properties to your company. We face squarely the proposition which the opponents of the plan put forward, that our franchises are running out and that when they do expire we shall have an expensive plant on our hands, which the opponents of the plan say they can compel us to sell at an enormous sacrifice unless we are willing to accept a new franchise on their

"We must so manage the railways in the meantime as, if possible, to prevent the losses threatened. Low fares and short franchises are incompatiable if railways are to be run for profit as a private enterprise; as truly so as low rents and a short term lease would be if a great building like the Majestic were put up by a tenant on leased land. In bringing our negotiations to an end we thank you heartily for the courtesy and fairness which you have shown to us

This letter was signed by Conrad Clark, president of the Metropolitan Railway Company. This company is the corporation under which the street-railway companies consolidated for the purpose of the proposed sale. Mr. Clark is the New York attorney who acted as counselor to the companies. At the Governor's office it was commonly accepted that the foregoing letter presages a return to five-cent fares. The ordinances of the older companies permit straight five-cent fares without transfers, but the companies have been selling six tickets for twenty-five cents with transfer The (new) Detroit railway's thirty-year franchise requires it to sell eight tickets for a quarter with transfers The Pingree people have as yet formulated no plans for a future attempt to secure municipal ownership. Governor Pingree, when asked to-night for his views as to the situation, said: "We have nothing to give out at present, but you can say to the people of the country that Detroit is enjoying 3-cent country has ever had before."

fares, a thing which no other city in the The Evening News says: "Acting on certain information the police commissioners have instructed Captain McDonnell, chief the transactions of some of the aldermen for the past few days. What the evidence is can only be conjectured. It is known however, that as far as the police are concerned the finger of suspicion is pointed to six aldermen as having received a bribe for their vote on the street-car ordinance last

Toledo Jones's "New Right." TOLEDO, O., July 15.-Mayor Jones today announced the plans of his new book, which will be issued within a very short time by a New York publisher. The book will be called the "New Right." It will ity and justice, the eight-hour day, the oreration, the golden rule and the brother-hood of man, and is intended to be a setpecially the application of the golden rule to human affairs as the mayor now sees it. politics and in favor of a more socialistic programme of governments. The author's profits will be devoted to teaching the doc-

trines which the book sets forth. To Share Profits.

TOLEDO, O., July 15.-Mayor Jones is preparing to turn his acre sucker rod plant into a co-operative concern, in which each man will be a sharer in the profits. The details will not be known for some time as the mayor has been unable to settle on a plan to give each man the representation in the concern. The plant is a valuable one and has practically no rivals in the country. It employs about four hundred men and they will each have a share in dividends of the company. "It is my purpose," said the mayor, "to give each man a comfortable living, but not fix it so any man can ride all his life. He must work and he can earn enough to make a comfortable living for himself and provide for his children. The value of the plant is estimated at over \$100,000 and has made the mayor the greater part of his private fortune.

MAY TALK TO NORTH POLE. Telephone Scheme That Will Be Presented to Congress in Berlin.

The latest and most novel scheme for

getting to the north pole has been sug-

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

gested by A. C. Jackson, president of the Alaska Geographical Society, and he says that proposition is going to be presented by himself to the International Geographpart of September. His idea is to start from some point on the north coast of Alaska with three ships, loaded and provisioned for a five years' cruise, sail as far north as possible and then tie the vessels to the floating ice and drift as near the pole as possible. Then he proposes to unload a herd of reindeer that is aboard the ships and start overland for the Arctic Mecca, unreeling behind a spool of copper wire for the purpose of keeping in constant telephonic communication with the men aboard the vessels and to serve as a guide to return after the pole is reached. The scheme was proposed at a meetting of the Alaska Geographical Society held at the parlors of the Rainier-Grand Hotel last evening. Mr. Jackson did not go into the details of the proposition, contenting himself with a brief synopsis of what he proposes to present to the geographical savants who will assemble in the German metropolis in the fall. Mr. Jackson said: "I have been invited to take part in the deliberations of that body, and have written to the president of the congress that I shall present a new scheme for north polar exploration. Starting from the north coast of Alaska, in the vicinity of Point Barrow, or elsewhere, with three ships provided with supplies to last five or more years, shall propose to go as far north as the ice will permit and then make fast to the ice and drift, as Nansen did, only much farther, and when the pole is approached (it is known to a certainty that vessels, if surviving the pressure of the ice, will pass within 200 miles of it), to disembark and go over the ice by means of reindeer trans-"I think this proposition of transportation will in a large measure solve the prob

of the reindeer, why not feed them as cattle are fed during the winter? Reindeer moss may be dried as grass is, and with vessels almost any quantity may be taken. "Another feature I shall propose will be to establish telephonic communication between the vessels and the parties traveling overland. If Nansen had taken 200 miles of

seemingly no difficulty in reaching the pole, and would have saved himself the fearful experiences of traveling back to Franz Josef land. After leaving the vessels, stations might be established on the ice, and provisions cached so that the return from the pole could be made in comfort. The possible breaking of the wire pre sented no difficulty to the scheme, as it could easily be found again, and although communication with the people left behind would thus be broken off the wire would still serve its main purpose, and be a guide for the explorers back to their haven. The reason for taking three vessels would be to guard against the destruction of the only neans of the explorers again reaching civ-

Mr. Jackson was so impressed with the feasibility of his proposition that he suggested it might be tried before the long expedition to the pole was undertaken. He proposed testing the scheme between Cape Prince of Wales and East cape, on the Siberian sound, stretching the wire across Bering straits to see if it would break enough to be entirely lost. He suggested that the government reindeer at the Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales e used in proving their efficacy as trans-

WHAT AILS BRYAN?

Must Be Growing Liberal, for He Failed to Ask \$200 for a Speech.

PITTSBURG, July 15 .- National Committeeman J. M. Guffey denies the story extensively published that William J. Bryan had been engaged to speak at Scottdale, Pa., Aug. 10, for a consideration of \$200. Mr. Guffey's statement follows: "Mr. Bryan is not coming to Scottdale and the \$200 story is not true. Ex-Representative Porter, of Westmoreland county, chairman of the quarter centennial committee, by authority of his committee, requested me to communicate with Mr. Bryan and invite him to attend the centennial celebration. which I did, and his reply was that his present engagements would not permit his doing so. The question of pecuniary consideration was not discussed."

The "Kids" Making Trouble. CLEVELAND, July 15 .- The "kids," or ammunition still remaining in the hands of anti-Farley Democrats, to-day selected del- | the native Samoans must be delivered to the nated a full ticket. The Farley Democrats arms and ammunition so received and the will nominate their candidates in September. There is a bitter fight betwen the two fac- the restoration of peace, or full compen tions and the courts may be asked to decide eventually which of the two tickets is the Democratic ticket.

Bryan to Speak Against Trusts. CHICAGO, July 15 .- William J. Bryan will speak on the results of industrial and financial combinations at the conference on trusts to be held in Chicago Sept. 13 to 16, inclusive, under the auspices of the Civic Federation. He has been appointed by the Governor of Nebraska as one of the delegates to represent that State at the con-

DECEIVED BY CHANDLER

New Hampshire Senator Scored by

Commissioner Brewer. BOSTON, July 15.-Chairman Mark S. Brewer, of the Civil-service Commission board, which has been conducting a hearing at Concord, N. H., of charges against Senator Gallinger, was in Boston to-day. Speaking of the affair on hand, Mr. Brewer said that, although the public hearings were ended, the work of the commissioners is still in progress, and the result may depend largely upon what is learned from the secret inquiry. As to the proceedings at Concord the commissioner said: "The commission was grossly deceived by Senator Chandler's communications about charges which demanded an official inquiry, for we were led to believe he had personal knowledge of violations or could lay his hands upon men who would appear before us with onvicting testimony, as I might show you by letters he wrote, and that when we came to Concord witnesses would appear before us and state plain facts. I may truthfully say that not a person appeared before us who would admit personal knowledge of transactions connecting Senator Gallinger directly with the issuance of the circulars. "You will readily understand," Mr. Brewer continued, "that it is not for me to say what importance the full commission may place upon the evidence recorded. My advice to Senator Chandler would have been to take his evidence to the district attorney which, under the circumstances, would have been the more satisfactory course, as we had not the power to subpoena witnesses or adminis-

GORMAN NEEDS REST.

Statement from the Ex-Senator Re-

garding His Condition. BALTIMORE, July 15 .- Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman telegraphed to the Herald from Magnolia, Mass.: "Too constant application to duties resulted in quite a severe spell of sickness. My physician assures me mate is all that is necessary to complete recovery. I have no definite plan other than abstaining from all work, both political and

private, for the time being.' CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH'S DEATH. A British Version of the Tragedy at Mayerling Ten Years Ago.

London Daily News. The veil is more or less lifted from the shocking tragedy of the Crown Prince Ru-dolph's death in the illustrated journal the West End. The crown prince, as is well known, was desperately in love with the beautiful Baroness Marie Vetsera. He wrote and dispatched by a trusty messenger a letter to the Pope, praying for a dispensation and the favor of his intercession with the Emperor so that he might be enabled to relinquish his title to the throne, give up his high estate and retire into that private life which he so much preferred. The Pope, instead of replying directly to this letter, immediately communicated the whole of the correspondence to the Emperor. The Emperor and his ministers were thrown the utmost consternation, and it was then that Franz Josef uttered that famous say-ing, "Never, as long as I live." An agonizing interview followed between father and son, which lasted throughout the night, and when in the early hours of the morning the unhappy prince left, utterly heartbroken, it was after he had given his word of honor to his father to break off his relations with

the baroness forever. The crown prince and the baroness met in Vienna and a heartrending farewell took place between them. But at the time of parting she elicited a promise from him that he would once more meet her at his shooting box at Mayerling, an enchanting spot in

Two days afterward the crown prince in-

structed Bratfisch to fetch and drive the

Wiener Wald.

baroness to Mayerling. This Bratfisch, it is well to mention, has hitherto been supposed to have been an ordinary coachman. He was, as a matter of fact, no ordinary coachman at all, but a well-known singer. who frequently sang to the crown prince ical Congress that meets in Berlin the latter | his favorite songs. Bratfisch obeyed instructions and succeeded in bringing the beautiful Marie Vetsera to the shooting box, there to meet her lover-for the last time. It was at first a very enjoyable evening that was spent at Mayerling. Songs were sung, and as the wine passed freely the laughter became frequent and loud. The company consisted of Prince Philip of Coburg, Count Hovos, and Brattisch, and, of course, the crown prince and his beautiful mistress. It was remarked at the time that Prince Rudolph's good humor seemed slightly forced and that the baroness was distrait and tired. Toward 1 in the morning the latter complained of feeling unwell, and retired to her room. The crown prince, however, remained with his friends. He drank heavily-a most unusual proceeding for him. At one moment he was moody, at another he was hilariously gay. At 2 o'clock, after having consumed the

best part of a decanter of brandy, the prince said good-night to his friend and went upstairs. He entered the baroness's bedroom. He never left that room The next morning at 7 o'clock Bratfisch, who was so much in the confidence of the prince, went to the bedroom to wake his royal master, who had said the night before that he would hunt on the following day On reaching the room Bratfisch, after knocking, tried the door and found it unlocked. He entered, and staggered back, fainting at the ghastly sight which met his norrified eyes.

Lying upon a sofa, completely covered with wild flowers, was the lovely Marie Vetsera. She was dead. By her side lay her lover, the Crown Prince Rudolph,

ror-stricken guests and servants rus into the room. At 8 o'clock a doctor fro Baden, near Mayerling, was summone course to no possible purpose. And here the evidence of the doctor is very important, for it refutes the argument that the lovers died together. He certified to the death of the baroness as occurring at 1 a. copper wire with him, or any means to m. from the strychnine poisoning, and that guide him back to the Fram, he would have of the Crown Prince at 2 a. m. from the effect of a pistol shot. That is to say, the baroness was dead an hour before the unlucky prince entered the room. What has never before been made public is that the baroness left four letters addressed respectively to the Emperor, her own mother, her cousin, Aristides Baltazzi and to the crown prince himself. The latter, apart from his despondent condition and enforced separation from the woman he so devotedly loved, was the direct cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide. For, on entering the room, and grief-stricken at

the sight of his dead, he found on a sma table at the bedside a little pencil note, all wet with newly shed tears and unsigned. Translated, this runs as follows: 'My Own Beloved Rudolph-I die because cannot live without you. You promised to make me your wife, but you have broken your word. I forgive you. If you love me, come and follow me.

This note is now in possession of the Emperor, and until we obtained knowledge of its contents none but Franz Joseph himself was aware of them. After the tradegy no one ventured to tell the terrible news to the Emperor, till finally Count Taafe was fetched and to him fel

the unenviable lot of breaking the awful That the body of Marie Vetsera was removed by dead of night to Venice, says the West End, is absolutely untrue. Marie Vetsera was buried in a little monastry close by, with no sign or stone to mark her resting place. The shooting box at Mayerling was razed to the ground, and to-day a nunnery stands to mark the spot where this terrible affair occurred.

SAMOAN PROCLAMATIONS.

Action of the Joint High Commission at Apia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 15.-The high commission at Samoa has issued the following proclamation:

"The high commission appointed by the three great powers to take over the govern-ment of the Samoan islands having, by virtue of the supreme powers in them invested and in order to maintain peace and to establish a firm and stable government required native Samoans to surrender their arms and ammunition, and such requirements having been in part complied with, notice is hereby given that all arms and commissioners in Apia before the 20th day same will be returned to the owners after tion made therefor, but all arms and ammunition remaining in the possession native Samoans after June 20, 1899, will be confiscated and persons in whose possession they may be found will be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine

Whereas, The great powers of Germany, Great Britain and the United States of America, for the purpose of restoring tran-pullity in the Island of Samoa and estabishing a provincial government, have invested the high commission with supreme authority, and "Whereas, The decision of the chief jus-tice, declaring Malietoa Tanu Mafili to be King, is considered by the high commission

to be valid and binding, and "Whereas, Said Malietoa Tanu Mafill has voluntarily tendered to the high commission his resignation as King, and the same has been duly accepted; and that whereas, the high commission has decided to abolish the office of King in Samoa; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that during the stay of the high commission in Samoa, unless orders to the contrary are issued, all official duties of the King and his councilors will be performed by consuls of the great powers, a majority of whom are authorized to act in all capacities whereby, under the treaty of Berunanimity of action is not required The chief justice will continue to exercise the duties of his office. Dr. Self is authorized to enter upon his duties of office as president of the Municipal Council of Apia, and all other officers of said municipality will continue to perform the duties of the respective offices.

The proclamations were signed by Bartlett Tripp, C. N. Elliott and H. E. Stern-

DEAL IN OIL LANDS. \$5,000,000 Invested by British Cap-

italists in This Country. NEW YORK, July 15 .- Count C. F. Z. Carracristi, a mining and oil expert, arrived to-day on the steamer St. Paul. The count is returning to this country after having been instrumental in getting through a deal in oil lands involving \$5,000,000. Count Carracristi was summoned to London about a month ago to consult with Profs. W. E. Galloway and Beverton Redwood, experts in oil. The deal on which the count was called from this country for consultation was the purchase of oil lands in and West Virginia. The count investigated the property and he advised that the purchase be made. This was done and \$5,000,000 changed hands. Count Carracristi said: "I was consulted with a view of deciding whether it would be advantageous for British investors to purchase petroleum producing sections in America. Professor Redwood, who is the chemist to the British Parliament, came to this country in the interest of an English syndicate in February, and as a result of his inspection English capital is invested in troleum lands owned by the Cherokee nation. This was the foundation of a new field of English investment, and I have no doubt that in a short time the American petroleum will be as much the fashion in London as Russian oil has been for some years past. The British public have begun to awaken to the fact that the Russian government offers but little protection to foreign investors in petroleum lands. For-eigners and Jews are not allowed to hold property and the lands cannot be held in

trust, as there is no trustee law.' MRS. SUTTON'S CLAIM,

Chicago Woman After a \$350,000 Estate Left by a Klondiker.

CHICAGO, July 15 .- Mrs. Josephine Sutton, 3124 Forest avenue, has entered a claim for a \$350,000 estate left by a miner who perished in the Klondike about two months ago and, according to information received today from Washington, she stands a good chance of securing the fortune. The dead man is supposed to have been her husband, William H. Sutton, who left Chicago two years ago for the gold country and has never been heard of since until Mrs. Sutton read of his death in the papers. Mrs. Sutton communicated with the State Department, forwarding a minute description of her husband. A description of the dead miner was also received from James C. McCook, United States consul general at Dawson City, and the two descriptions tally so closely that there is little doubt that the dead man was Mrs. Sutton's husband. If the authorities at Dawson are convinced of the genuineness of Mrs. Sutton's claims Consul McCook will be instructed to at once take steps to put her in possession of the estate.

The Dear Children.

Frained Motherhood. Harry and Charlie, aged five and three, respectively, have just been seated at the nursery table for dinner. Harry sees that there is but one orange on the table and immediately sets up a wailing that brings his mother to the scene. "Why, Harry, what are you crying for?" she asks. "Because there ain't any orange for

Charlie."

Anti-Trust League's Plans. CHICAGO, July 15.-The Chicago Anti-trust League has decided to hold a big antitrust demonstration and mass meeting in Burlington Park Aug. 9. Invitation; have been sent to many prominent men throughout the country and among those who have accepted the invitation to be present and speak are: W. J. Bryan, Governor Pingree and ex-Senator John M. Palmer.

Another Library from Carnegie.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 15 .- Andrew Carnegie, who lived in this city a number of years in his youth, to-day offered the city \$50,000 for a memorial library provided the city would furnish a free site. The offer will be accepted.

clutching a heavy cavairy pistol. He had shot away the back of his head.

Bratfisch, as soon as he could recover himself, at once roused the house, and ter-